

CANTON HERALD,

AND MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCER.

PAID THE CLERK OF COURT—BUT THE WELFARE OF HOME.
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, APRIL 31, 1837.

Vol. 1—No. 1.

April 15, 1837.

"THE PRESSURE OF THE TIMES"
—now the universal cry. It is becoming a very convenient apology for every delinquent. Ask your debtors to pay his bill, be it ever so small, the answer is at hand, "it is out of my power, sir, recollect the pressure of the times."—Our brethren of the quill too, it seems, are sometimes driven to the same apology. "The pressure of the times" says the Southern Telegraph and our absence has curtailed much of our editorial, &c." We regret this curtailment, for we can assure Mr. Palmer that we read his editorials with much interest and gratification; far more than the productions of some of his correspondents.—"Public Good" for instance, the advocate of *stop laws*! We advise the editor of the Telegraph, either to reject his communications, or wield his pen against their sophistry and destructive tendency.

We refer our readers to the extracts from the Southerner in our paper to day for some correct views upon the subject of "stay laws" and their estimated tendency.

Some of the friends of the Mexican interest still talk boldly about conquering Texas. Mexico will find sufficient employment in subduing her own citizens, who have rebelled not against her jurisdiction and laws—but against good order for the want of bread. The following is an extract of a letter from Tampico to a citizen of New Orleans.

From the N. O. True American.
Extract of a letter dated TAMPICO, 28th Feb. 1837.

DEAR SIR:—Notwithstanding the non-sensical rant in the American papers, concerning the country, and the expedition destined to operate against the Texans, you should know that the Mexicans and their Government are resolved to make Texas enter into a duty and they will do so. Every thing is now ready for the march of the troops, which are composed of 6000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry, with their corresponding artillery, and the command is confided to Gen. Bustamante, well known for his valor and patriotism.

Although with great trouble, they have been equipped three brigs, six schooners, and twelve gun boats, and there are expected from Jamaica, two good steam boats and one brig under the command of Wm McKenzi, who served with commodore Porter in war of Independence.

As soon as the vessels arrive, about 1000 men will be embarked to operate by sea, against Galveston, and the other troops will go by land to unite with them, under the command of Bustamante.

And believe, &c. &c.

To Mr Wm Kim, Merchant's Exchange, New Orleans.

P. S. The arrival of Santa Anna, will not change in the least degree the aspect of things of Texas, because he has agreed with Bustamante and our Government; and I repeat that the expedition will start about the middle of March, if not before.

THE HON W. H. WHARTON, the Texian Charge d'Affaires, has arrived at New Orleans on his return from Washington, and embarked for Texas in the schooner Gen. Houston.

[Natchez Journal.]

TEXAS—Five vessels arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst, from Texas, and says the New Orleans Herald, one departs hence for that republic almost every day.

STATE OF MATTERS IN NEW ORLEANS—We have received accounts from New Orleans by gentlemen direct from the city, who represent the state of the times there as truly deplorable. Business is dull if not duller than is usual at midsummer. Their statements fully corroborate the following, which is from the New Orleans Herald of the 9th inst.

"There is a great quantity of very good sugar on our levee for which five and a half cents cannot be got; and some cotton has been sold within the last two days for six and a quarter; speculation is totally knocked in the head—no money to be had on any terms.

Miss Martineau's new work, "Society in America," is preparing for publication.

RELIEF SYSTEM OF KENTUCKY.
The first step, as well as recollected, at this distance of time and place, which Kentucky took, in her unfortunate interference between debtor and creditor was, a stay law of sixty days. This was about 1815. The Bank of Kentucky, had suspended specie payments; and yet, if a creditor would not endorse his execution with his consent to take that paper, he was compelled to wait a twelve month for a sale for specie, to meet his debt.—Before, or about the time, when this execution law would have come into operation, the relief or execution was extended to two years. In the meantime, about 1820, the State created the Commonwealth Bank, without a dollar of subscription private or public, at its own expense. There were some pompous pledges of wild lands and their revenues; and its paper was receivable for taxes, but the foundation for the bank was sheer naked-rags, as ever existed out of old clothes. But bald penniless as this bank was, creditors must endorse their executions, receivable in its bottomless paper, or take the long shot of waiting years for hard, real money, that is gold and silver. The courts now began to scribble at the administration of the law; and the present Governor of Kentucky, it is believed, then a Circuit Judge decided against the whole system, as unconstitutional and void, in the celebrated cases of Blair vs. Williams, and Lapsley vs. Breshnar. He was arraigned for this decision, before the Legislature; but without any effect. The cases were then carried to the Supreme Court of the State, where they were confirmed. Now commenced the year of the Legislature upon the Judge's and its highest court. Two Govs. A. Adair, and Desha sounded the alarm; and a celebrated relief leader started up, in the person of John Rowan; the late Senator of the United States. It was perhaps, a deep game of ambition with that eloquent and powerful man. He spoke and wrote; he was both orator and author for the relief party, against his better judgment. The war of words and pamphlets raged hot and fierce in that excitable, but noble State. Nothing is done by halves in the dark and bloody grounds. The people pour their whole souls into their actions; and whether they go to war, or to the polls, they do it with all their might. The Legislature could not be brought to address the Judges out of office, by a majority of two-thirds. The next measure was, to reorganize the Court of Appeals, by legislating the old judges out, and getting new ones in. This strong measure even went down; and the strange sight of two Supreme Courts, was exhibited in our peaceful country of laws. The records of the old courts were surreptitiously secured and the two courts, each claiming to be the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth, went on to hold court and to entertain appeals. Now the parties rallied under the denomination of *Old Court and New*. Clay, Crittenden, Wickliffe, Robertson most of the lawyers of the State, and the heads of the yeomanry, were enrolled in the former. Rowan, Bibb, Barry, Kendall, Blair, the Johnsons, and the embarrassed with their friends, and generally the poorer part of the state, sided with the New Court party.

Matters now rapidly approach a crisis, about the 1824 and 1826, the elections terminated in favor of the Old Court. General Metcalf as candidate for Governor, defeated Major Barry the late Post Master General, and who had been Chief Justice of the New Court. The Legislative elections soon accorded with that of Governor; and the constitutional Court was re-established, while their late antagonists expired under the weight and odium of public opinion.—But apart from the happy lesson of actual peace, read by these fierce contentions of party, in a State, where political differences rage like border feuds, the operation of the whole system of Legislative interference with debts, was productive of most wide spread mischief and ruin.—Costs and interests accumulated upon one another, and what is sure to be the consequence of a legal war upon capital, property fell. Thus, while the debts were increased, the means of paying them diminished, till the United States Court first, and then the State Courts, swept away the unconstitutional laws out of their course; and the State stood disenthralled and free, to extend her noble energies in new fields of action. The Commonwealth Bank per, has been in a course of destruction by law, for many years, and has risen nearly to par, for some time. This strange

bank, so perfectly out generic, such as no country, but Kentucky ever invented, has at the last session of the Supreme Court of the United States, been declared constitutional. It will, therefore, be permitted to recollect its debts, contracted in paper at 50 per cent discount, for specie, in a currency now at par. This too, with accumulated interest and costs of suits. This is the conclusion of Kentucky Relief.

It would be dishonorable not to confess, that on the question of the power of the Legislature to reorganize the Court of Appeals, as well as the inferior Courts, the editor of this paper publicly, as an editor then, concurred with the Relief party.

PROBABLE TIME OF PRESSURE.
The principal debts of this State, which have been put in suit, are to a great degree, brought to the Spring courts. These cannot, where no dispute exists, be brought to execution under a twelve month. This will give the parties advantage of the present year, to meet their engagements; without any unjust and unconstitutional interference between debtor and creditor. In what State is the administration of the law, more lenient than in this? There are but two sessions of the Courts in a year—Spring and Fall; and where a forgoing bond is given, the money can not be collected, under twelve months after rendition of judgment. And could a judicial system be better adopted to shield a delinquent debtor? Must more still be done? Shall the government take the private and momentous interests of debtors and creditors and out of their keeping, into the public guardianship? Can a wise and just government, undertake to manage what private individuals with all their sagacity and personal interests despair of doing?

REPORTERS.
When the tax on newspapers, proposed by Mr. Perry in 1789, was under discussion in the House of Commons, Mr. Drake said that he disliked the tax, and would oppose it, from a motive of gratitude. "The gentlemen concerned in writing for them had been particularly kind to him: they had made him deliver many well-shapen speeches, though he was convinced he had never spoken so well in his whole life."

Globe.
This reminds us of a story once told of a certain member of the Ohio Legislature, more distinguished for his tact in electioneering than for political honesty, or intelligence. He had long wished to figure before his constituents, in the shape of a printed speech delivered at Columbus, and to be read at home. How to get at it was the question. After brooding over the subject one day in his seat, he addressed a brother member thus:—"How comes it, Mr. —, that you, and some other members, contrive to have such fine speeches printed in the newspapers, and read by your constituents?" "Why, sir, you can easily do the same." "Pray, my dear friend, tell me how." "Do you see that long fellow standing in the lobby?" "Yes—what of him?" "Go to him and tell him you want a speech for the Press. He will listen, while you must talk. Then, if you want a neat short speech of what you have said, give him a dollar, and he will make you just such a one. If you want it somewhat lengthy, give him two dollars—but if you want a roarer, give him five, and he will block you out a speech, that will astonish the natives of your district." A hint was enough. The long fellow was soon at work on a five dollar speech, and the constituents of Mr. —, were astonished at his talents as a public speaker.

Tuscarawas Advocate.

THE GAMBLER'S WAKE.—The keeper of a faro bank and roulette table in Mobile, named W. W. Charles and commonly spoken of as Dr. Charles, was murdered near the theatre, in that city, on the night of the 3d ult. as he was going home. The object of the murderers was to plunder him of the money which he carried about him, supposed to be nearly \$3000. Besides the money they took his watch and fur cap. He was found in the morning in the street, insensible but living; his skull was fractured by severe blows from some heavy weapon, and he died on the morning of the 5th. The places in which the deed was perpetrated, was one of the most frequented in Mobile. Yet the murderers effected their object and escaped unmolested. Two persons had been arrested on suspicion. The deceased is represented to have been an inoffensive man, and well behaving, save in the nature of his profession.

[N. Y. Spectator.]

From the Franklin Repository.
"We rescue our own names, character, and honor from all participation in this matter; and whatever the wayward character of the times, the headlong and plunging spirit of party devotion, or the fear or the love of power, may have been able to bring about elsewhere, we desire to thank God, that they have not, as yet overcome the love of liberty, fidelity to true republican principles and a sacred regard for the Constitution, in that State whose soil was drenched to a mire, by the first and best blood of the revolution."—Mr. Webster's Protest.

AYE—honestly, and fearlessly,
Thy duty hath been done!
Champion of truth and liberty!
New England's gifted son!
Well may the State that that gave thee birth
Exulting hear thy name—
Thine to the farthest bounds of earth
Her glory shall proclaim!

Firm leader of that Roman band
Who in the lawless hour,
(When ev'n the Guardians of our land
Cringed to the nod of power)
True to their country's grateful trust
Disdain'd to bend the knee,
And saw with indignation just
The shameful mockery—

What though in freedom's holy cause
Thy voice was heard in vain—
For when did party spirit pause
At truth's persuasive strain?
Thy voice in every patriot soul
Hath woke an answering tone;—
And still the echoes onward roll,
Ev'n to the Idol's throne,

And blanch thou not—tho' darkly now
That sway of power hath spread,
A spirit can never bow
Is rising from the dead;
And men are murmuring of the past,
And rousing them to see
The fearful doubts that overcast
Their future liberty.

Then onward! Thou whose warning cry
Hath broke that heedless rest,
Until thy own true energy
Glow'd in each freeman's breast!
Until the faithfulness of yore,
Our fathers' only guide,
Inspires Columbian hearts once more,
With all thy patriot pride!

Aye, point them to the Pilgrim Rock!
And to the hallowed mound
Where Warren met the battle shock,
In death with glory crown'd!
Let every burning word recall
The struggles of the brave
Who nobly dared and suffered all
Their dearest rights to save.

The glorious dead!—it shall not be
That they have lived in vain,
While on the page of memory
Their thrilling deeds remain!
Hath not each State some sacred spot,
Her freedom's chosen shrine?
Some record ne'er to be forgot,
Proud as the boast of thine?

Yet all should only serve to keep
More true our unity;
Ev'n as our bright rivers sweep
On to one blending sea;
So should the splendors of the past
With present hopes combine,
And round our Union ever cast
A halo all divine.

And when in future years thy name,
Shall fill the poet's song,
And roll with all thy country's fame
On history's page along;
Ev'n as thy own expanded mind
Now sheds its cheering rays;
Not to one narrow spot confined,
Shall be thy well earned praise.

No—though the north may claim thy birth,
The stars' ascending gleam!
As just to all thy gifts and worth,
The south shall hail its beam!
From every lip—from every heart,
The glowing tribute won—
That thine has been a patriot's part—
COLUMBIA'S noble son.

Feb. 1, 1837.

A touch of the sublime.—The Wolverine, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, gives the following:—
A man that would cheat the printer, would steal a meeting house, and rob the grave yard. If he has a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in a musquito's eye than a bull frog has in the Pacific Ocean.—He ought to be winked at by the blind people, and kicked to h—l across lots by cripples.

During a severe thunder shower on the 4th, a Frenchman had his whiskers burnt off. He took a pinch of snuff; and feelingly exclaimed, "Bégar, de lightning be no gentleman."

PUBLIC MEETING.
At a Public Meeting of the citizens of Madison county, who assembled at the court house in Canton, on the 15th of April 1837, pursuant to a previous call, Col. Wm. F. Jones was called to the Chair, and C. C. Shackelford Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, Samuel R. Black Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were carried.

1st. Resolved, While we deeply regret the present embarrassment, and general pecuniary distress of the people, we had rather suffer the consequences than have any law passed which would violate the constitution, or have a tendency to destroy confidence at home and our credit abroad.

Resolved, 2d, That any law passed by our Legislature which would in any wise impair the obligation of contracts, is unconstitutional, and would prove highly injurious to the people.

Resolved, 3. That we earnestly recommend to the members of our Legislature, that they take the present distress of the people under their immediate and most serious consideration, and make such regulations as they may think best calculated to relieve their embarrassments, consistently with their duty to their constituents, and their obligation to obey the provisions of the constitution.

John H. Walker Esq., offered the following, which was carried.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives be and they are hereby instructed to offer and support with all their energies at the ensuing session of the Legislature, a bill placing damages on inland Bills of Exchange and notes payable and negotiable in Bank at 8 or 10 per cent, and to repeal the equity of the statute of assignments, so far as the same permits the consideration of such bills and notes, payable as aforesaid, to be impeached in the hands of innocent purchasers thereof without notice.

Col. O. J. E. Stuart offered the following resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives be, and they are hereby instructed to introduce and vote for a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a law chartering a United States Bank.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. E. H. Powell and rejected.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives be instructed to vote for a law postponing the next term of the Madison Circuit Court until November or December next.

On motion of Samuel R. Black Esq. it was

Resolved, That the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and a copy sent to the Senator and Representatives from this county.

On motion of Dr. T. J. Catching, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Canton Herald.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Wm. F. JONES, Ch'm.
C. C. SHACKLEFORD, Sec'y.

Modesty in a young female is the flowering of a tender shrub, which is the promise of excellent fruit. To destroy it is to destroy the hopes of society, to commit an outrage against nature. The air of the world is a burning breath that every day blazes its precious flower.

Immortality of thought, through the press.—The life of man flies like a shadow. The lands which he cultivated are waste. The hearth stone on which he gathered up the affections of his own home, is sunk into the elements. The very marble which his children raised over his ashes for a memorial into eternity, is scattered to the winds of heaven. His sons, his kindred, his race, his nation, all their mighty works—their magnificent castles—their imperial cities—are vanished like a mist and swept out of the memory of man! Yet the very word that he spoke—that little winged word—a breath, a vapour—gone as it was uttered—clothing a new & noble thought—embodying one spark of heaven's own fire—formed into letters—traced in airy lines upon a leaf—enrolled, copied, printed and multiplied—spreads over the whole earth—is heard all tongues and nation—descends through all prosperity, and lives forever, immortal as his soul.

A wit is not often seen to laugh at jests. They are things he is too well acquainted with. "Wit is only news to ignorance."